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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

EXTRA COPIES.

A complete account of the late disaster on the Southern Michigan Road, will be found in our columns this morning. Our faithful and capable reporter who reached here last evening from the scene of the tragedy, put us in possession of all the ascertained facts. Extra copies of this day's paper will be found at our Counting-Room.

PIKE'S PEAK.

We print on another page a highly interesting Pike's Peak letter written by A. D. Richardson, to the Boston *Journal*, with which paper Mr. R. is connected. It will be remembered that the writer accompanied Mr. Greeley across the Plains as far as the Cherry Creek country, and that his name as well as Mr. G.'s was appended to the "statement" concerning the auriferous character of the mountain diggings, which we published a few days ago. His description of the country is well worth reading, while his confirmation of the gold discoveries is emphatic.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

The City of Chicago is in debt. The Boone, Van Dyer and John Wentworth dynasties have each left its load of incurred but undischarged obligations to the present city government. The debt is in the shape of short or accommodation bonds, upon which high rates of interest are paid. The amount of this debt is something near a quarter of a million of dollars, to be exact more or less. The admonition now in power has no money. The receipts from other sources than taxation have been expended in the ordinary business of government. Until the taxes for the year are collected, the treasury will be empty. In the meantime, the short bonds of which we have spoken will be falling due. How to pay them, has been the question discussed. The Mayor, Comptroller and Common Council have favored the taking up of the short, high-interest bonds, and giving therefor longer bonds at a lower rate per cent. They were impelled to this by a desire to preserve the city's credit unimpaired. They were anxious to meet all obligations when due, in a manner satisfactory to creditors. The transfer was resolved upon. A clause in the City Charter forbids the borrowing of more than $100,000 per annum. Taking advantage of this, John Wentworth, animated by the same spirit that impelled him when he attempted to defeat the loan for the Water Works, caused one Phillip Dean to apply for an injunction to restrain the Mayor and Comptroller in the action which the city's necessities demanded that they should take. The case submitted to the Court, or rather to the M. Wilson, the Chancellor of the Superior Court, stripped of all legal verbiage, quibbles and technicalities, was this: "Is the issuing of low-interest, long-time bonds, for the only purpose of taking up high-interest, short bonds, which the city has "not the means of paying, borrowing money "within the meaning of the charter?" The case was ably argued on the side of the city. Yesterday we printed the decision. The bar, the people, the city officers, were astonished to learn that the prayer of the petitioner was granted, and that the injunction was obtained. We do not propose to make any comments on the case. It needs none. A fair statement of its merits, decides it in the mind of every unprejudiced man. But we may say, that we do not wonder that in New York, injunctions granted by judges when unusually crabbed and malignant in temper, or perhaps, in obedience to the well-known wishes of the politicians to whom they owe their election, or for the purpose of showing the supreme cy of Chancery courts over common sense and common mercantile foresight, have come to be considered unbearable nuisances, and that those who grant them without reason, for the incommoding of the public, are, at the next election, usually left out of the count when the votes are canvassed. What the people of Chicago may choose to do in the case before us, of course we are not advised. A blow has been struck at their interests which they will not fail to feel in the next tax levy. Then will be the opportunity for them to realize the consequences of the act which the malignity of Wentworth and the crotchety decision of the Court have caused to be done. If, meanwhile, the government of the city is embarrassed, and the credit of the city run down to a level with that of Milwaukee, those who suffer thereby will know to whom the blame must be attributed.

The case, we take it, will be appealed to a court in which chronic rags and ill-temper are not the rule of the Chancery side, in which technicalities do not stand in the place of common sense, and in which obligation to partisan Ishmaelites is little felt. There, we trust that the city will not be denied the exercise of the rights which are necessary to an economical administration and the preservation of her good name. Awaiting the action of that last tribunal, we may express our thankfulness that to Judge Wilson alone, the merit or demerit of the decision is due—that the non-concurrence of his associates in his opinion is a significant indication that they would not indorse it.

The American Italian Fund.

The President and Treasurer of the Italian Fund in New York city, as will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, have appointed Mr. Stanley H. Fleetwood of this city, an agent to receive and forward any funds which the public may be disposed to contribute to the cause of Italian independence. All moneys thus contributed will be transmitted without diminution to Turin, and there applied to the support of the families of indigent soldiers fighting for their country's deliverance from Austrian tyranny. Mr. Fleetwood's office is at No. 5 Metropolitan Bank building, on the corner of Lake and Clark sts. All contributions will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to Italy at the expense of the New York Committee.

Meeting of the Excursionists.

At a meeting, held at the Tremont House on Tuesday evening, by the party recently returned from an excursion trip through Kentucky, on a visit to the Mammoth Cave, Hon. Luther Haven being appointed chairman, and L. F. Bingham, Esq., secretary, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, During our excursion through some of the most beautiful portions of Kentucky, we were the recipients of unexpected courtesies, extended to us by the officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, with connections north from Louisville and south from Nashville, one of the most pleasant routes of travel in the South—therefore,

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks are hereby publicly tendered to the gentlemanly Superintendent, R. F. Gamble, Esq., who, by his urbanity and attention to the guests of said road, have created pleasant memories never to be forgotten in our reminiscences of the many courtesies shown us while in the good land of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Louisville and Nashville papers be requested to publish the foregoing.

More Filibustering.

Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain Walker with arms and money are given, and the engagement of the steamers of the Transit route are to compensate in part for the expenses thus incurred. It is stated that the expedition will start by the middle of August, that a party of filibusters will rendezvous at Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the Scottish Chief. Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our Government will endeavor to arrest all such illegal enterprises—the orders to our naval vessels for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force. Gen. Jones before he left for Nicaragua was fully informed of the filibustering movements.

THE GRAT TRAGEDY.

Full Particulars Obtained on the spot.

Statement of Mr. Rice, President of the Road.

THE MURDER OF THE DEAD.

Condition of the Wounded.

THE LOCALITY OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The place where the tragedy occurred, which has carried such deep sadness to the homes of so many, is situated midway between the villages of South Bend and Mishawaka, and about two miles from either place. There is a ravine some thirty feet deep from the surface of the track, and seventy-five to one hundred feet wide. Under the track was a culvert, about nine feet by seven. The water passing through it is generally, during the wet season, not sufficient to fill it's culvert half full. During the fierce storm which prevailed on Monday evening, the passage through the culvert became interrupted, and the water on the south or upper side suddenly raised to the height fifteen to twenty feet, or within five or six feet of the surface of the track. The track resting on a sandy foundation, the action of the water had the effect to undermine, and probably before the train reached the fatal spot the track had been partly carried away, and the train took the terrible plunge into the abyss below, almost completely burying it in the quicksand and mud. The scene which followed it is out of our power to describe, but those who were compelled to witness it, say that it was an event which no man should be called upon to witness but once in a lifetime. The night was clear, but the ravine being skirted by woods and the high banks, it was impossible to distinguish objects, and any aid rendered by those who escaped death or severe injury, could only be by the sound of the groans of the suffering. So fierce was the concussion, and so terrible the scrapping of the wounded and dying, that the sound thereof was distinctly heard at Mishawaka, a distance of two full miles. Where those sounds reached the ears of the citizens, a large number of whom were in the streets (they having been called up by a fire in the village), they immediately started en masse for the scene of the disaster, with lanterns and everything that would probably be needed to relieve the wounded; and from that time until the hour of leaving last evening, every door has been thrown open for the sufferers, and everything which human agency could accomplish has been done by the citizens for the relief of the unhappy victims. They deserve the enduring regard of the sufferers and their friends.

THE DEAD.

The following are the names of the dead, so far as could be ascertained, previous to the leaving of the train at four o'clock:

1. Hartwell, United States Express Messenger. Has a wife and family residing at Toledo, Ohio. It is stated that he had been endeavoring for a year past to obtain a post as a messenger on this route, in order that he might be with his family a part of his time. He had been running on the route only about two weeks.

2. Babington, baggage master, resides at Toledo. His body was taken to Toledo on Tuesday, as well as that of Hartwell.

3. A laborer on the road. Could not ascertain his name, or where he belonged.

4. Female. About fifty years of age, of large size. Thin gray hair and wore a wig. She was supposed to be a Mrs. Campbell, from Elgin, in this State.

5. Jack ——, Irishman, a laborer on the road. Lives at Honesville, Laporte County, Ind., where his remains were taken.

6. A girl about thirteen years of age, body not identified. She had on a calico dress with hoop skirt, tinsel belt, muslin pantalettes, and kid gaiters. She had a false braid in her hair. It is supposed her name is Tildsley, as there was a family of man, wife and four children by that name on board of the train, four of whom were killed, and one fatally wounded, while but one little boy, about ten years of age, remains of the family of six.

7. Female, supposed to be Mrs. Tildswell, mother of the above named children. She had long black hair—wore a calico dress, black cassimere gaiters, and had three rings on the third finger of her left hand. Her height was five feet two inches. Where she came from we could not learn, but it is ascertained that she was going to Thompsonville, Connecticut, with her family.

8. Susan E. Sumner, wife of Increase Sumner, formerly of Rockville, Kankakee County, Ill., but residing in this city for the last few months. Mrs. Sumner, with her three children, Alice, aged nine, Neville, aged about six, and Mary, four years of age, left here on Monday night for Boston, where they were going on a visit. Mrs. Sumner, Alice and Neville, were killed, but the youngest, Mary, by a miracle escaped with a few slight bruises. It is supposed that little Mary either was thrown from the window by Mrs. S., or by the force of the concussion, as she was found a short time after the accident clinging to the branches of a tree which was lying in the stream. Her escape is indeed miraculous. The body of Alice has not yet been recovered, but there can hardly be a doubt that she has shared the fate of her mother and brother. Mr. Sumner returned to this city last evening, with the body of his wife and son, and with his live daughter.

9. Neville P. Sumner, son of Increase Sumner, mentioned above.

10. A small boy, named Tidswell, one of the family mentioned above. One of his legs was completely torn off, and found at some distance from where the remaining portion of his body was discovered.

11—Theodore Tulip, engineer of the train. He resided at Laporte, where his remains were conveyed for interment. His brother, who was fireman on the train, mentioned in No. 26, was also killed.

13—Man. Sandy complexion and whiskers. Face much freckled. He was about 40 years of age, wore a black cloth coat, light cassimere pantaloons, white shirt, stogy shoes and no stockings. He had tickets from Chicago to New York.

15—Mary Ann Curran, wife of John Curran, of Dunkirk, N. Y. Had been on a visit to Lawrence Fitzgerald, her brother-in-law, connected with the American Express Company in this city. Her body was identified by Mr. Fitzgerald.

16.—Cornelius Walworth, from Rome, Lenawee Co., Mich., 50 years of age. Mr. Walworth was returning to his home from Atchison, Kansas, where he had been after his son, Philander Walworth, who had been to Pike's Peak, and had been taken ill at Atchison. The son was on the train and is severely injured, but it is hoped he will recover, although when the train left last evening he was thought to be worse than in the morning.

17.—Laborer. Could not learn his name. His remains had been taken to Laporte where he resided.

18.—Thomas Irwin, from Philadelphia, whither he was going. He had been at work on the Light House, put on the breakwater in our harbor. He has a wife and children in Philadelphia.

19.—Man. Had red hair, combed back from his forehead, about 26 years of age. Had on a light cassimere coat, brown ribbed cassimere pantaloons, stogy boots, white shirt and black Kossuth hat. His height was five feet ten inches.

20.—Man. Thirty years of age or thereabouts. Black hair and sandy whiskers and goatee. He had on a black cloth coat, light Marseilles vest, pink satin shirt, black silk cravat, black cassimere pants, and congress gaiters. His height was 5.10.

21.—Patrick McSeeley. His residence or other facts we could not learn. He was about sixty years of age, gray hair, and 5.8 in height.

22.—Peter Maldary. Could not learn where he was from. He was taken away by his friends.

23.—Benj. F. Shealer, of Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis. He was 35 years of age. His body was identified and taken by his friends.

24.—Henry Fleckinger, of Iowa City, Iowa, on his way to Reading, Pa.

25.—Benjamin P. McCullough, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.

26.—D. Tulip, fireman on the train. He was a brother of the engineer, and resided at Laporte, where his remains were taken.

27.—Thomas Mahan, train-boy. He resided at Laporte.

28.—Man. Light hair and whiskers. Had on ribbed cassimere coat, white shirt, black cassimere pants, calf boots, and black silk neck tie.

29.—A ricketty cripple, a tailor by trade, from Laporte. Could not learn his name.

30.—Boy. One of the Tidswell family.

31.—Mr. Smith, road-master; lives at Middlebury, Ind.

32.—Wife of S. P. Gillett, of Stone Mills, Jefferson Co., New York.

33.—Wallace, a son of the above-named, aged four years.

34.—Alice, daughter of Increase Sumner, now residing in Chicago. Her age was 9 years.—Her body has not yet been recovered.

35.—Benjamin E. Smith, of 90 Wall street, New York, died on Wednesday, about thirty hours after he was taken from the ruins.

This completes the list of the dead, so far as could be ascertained previous to leaving Mishawaka at 4 o'clock, P. M. This list will, without doubt, be increased, as a number, who were pretty certainly on the train, have not been recovered. How many it is impossible now to tell, time will only develope the full extent of this terrible calamity, which may be placed second only to the terrible Norwalk tragedy, which is yet fresh in the memory of all.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is the list of wounded, copied from a note book of Dr. C. Hoyt, of Adrian, the Physician of the road:

Jerem. Crandall, Jefferson Co., N. Y., able to be up.

Mrs. H. S. Hoffman, Davenport, Iowa, not severely.

Mary C. Dyson, Marysville, Wis., left hand injured.

M. N. Carna, New York, bruised.

B. A. Rowe, 1st Sergt. N. Y., slightly.

Parson Brown, ——, slightly hurt.

S. C. Rose, Coldwater, Mich., slightly.

H. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., slightly.

John Hicks, Jones Co., Iowa, slightly.

Hiram Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., slightly injured.

Mary L. Sumner, daughter of Increase Sumner, of this city, bruise on the face, but not seriously.

Samuel Akin, from Ann county, Iowa, hurt somewhat on his ankle, is going to Union city.

Richard P. Ellis, wife and daughter slightly injured.

Aaron Van Syoc, his wife as four children, residing in Warren county, Ia., and on their way to Salem, Ohio. Mr. Van Syoc was severely, but it is believed not fatally injured. His daughter, aged about 10 years, had her collar bone broken, and was otherwise injured, but she will probably recover. The three sons are considerably bruised, and Mrs. Van Syoc, who is an old and very fleshy lady, escaped with injury. Their escape from instant death was remarkable, as the car in which they were seated was completely torn to splinters, not a piece a foot long being left.

Stephen H. Arnold, of Garden Grove, Ia., was severely cut on the head and right hip, but his injuries are not dangerous.

Philander Walworth, who had been to Pike's Peak, was on his way home to Rome, Michigan, accompanied by his father, who was killed. Mr. Walworth had been sick at Atchison, Kansas, and at the time of the accident was in a feeble condition. His father had been after him.

Mrs. Jenny Higgins, of Bologna, Wisconsin. Her injuries are not serious. She had her young child sleeping in her arms when she escaped death by a miracle. When she felt the cars going down, in the faint hope of saving her child, she threw it out of the window, and the little fellow was picked up afterwards, with scarcely a bruise on him. A Higher Power than human watched over and protected that little boy in that terrible hour of peril.

Miss Porter, of Sturges, Michigan, was in company with Mrs. Sumner's. She was badly, but it is hoped not fatally injured, although she was suffering much from her wounds.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Perry were in the sleeping car, and were somewhat injured, but are able to resume their journey to New York. Mr. P.'s nurse and child escaped unhurt.

J. N. Knapp, of Washington City had his hand broken. Mr. Knapp has a wife and child with him, the former was slightly injured but the child entirely escaped. Mr. K. lost about $1,000 in jewelry, etc.

E. M. Knapp, brother of the above, of Hudson, Wisconsin, somewhat bruised, but not seriously.

Miss H. E. Knapp, of New York city, injured in the breast, but is doing well. She is a sister of the aforenamed Knapps.

E. A. Gurley, Addison, Vt., badly bruised about his head, &c. He will be well in a few days.

D. P. Ellis and wife, of Farmington, Maine, both injured, his wife badly. She may recover.

Mrs. Parsons, of Eau Claire, Wis., is badly hurt, but is not considered dangerously so.

One of the Tidswell family is badly injured, and can hardly recover. Five of this family will thus be the victims of this disaster, one a lad about ten years of age, being the only survivor. This family were on their way to Thompsonville, Connecticut.

B. Schaub, of Chicago, pretty badly hurt but not considered dangerously so.

Mr. Lester, from Sturgis, Mich., on his way home from Pike's Peak, badly bruised in his face. Doubtful if he survives. Lost a considerable of money in gold, which he brought with him from Pike's Peak.

A brakeman on the train, named Orrin Olmsted, of Toledo, is badly hurt. His arm and leg broken in two places. He will hardly recover.

Mrs. Westcott and child, of Rochester, N. Y., slightly hurt.

Rev. Mr. Washington, of Woodstock, Illinois, slightly.

James Bragg, residence unknown, slightly.

Alfred Wightman, Grant Co., Wis., slightly.

Mrs. Chester Gaw, Otsego Co., N. Y., slightly.

Patrick Weir, badly injured. Mortification and erysipelas had set in, and he will probably die. He was employed on the road.

Patrick Owen, skull fractured. It had been trepanned, and he will perhaps recover.

Wm. Harney, slightly injured.

W. R. Anderson, nose badly cut.

Oscar Compton, hurt in the side and on the arms. Says he has no use of his arm. Resides in Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. E. Makashaw, lower limbs injured.

Mrs. M. B. Streeter, Morris, Ill., side and head injured, but not dangerously.

Mrs. Mary J. Crosis, Berry Hill, Trumbull Co., Ohio, hips and back injured. Can stand and walk, she had been to Wisconsin for the benefit of her health, and was on her way back.

Laborer on the road, badly hurt, but is a prospect of his recovery. We could not learn his name.

Mr. Goodsell, somewhat injured.

James Whitehill, of North East, Penn.; somewhat injured but was able to pursue his journey.

Mr. Morrison and wife, of St. Paul; on their way to New York, were slightly injured.

Mr. Brown, of Marathon, N. Y.; injuries slight.

There may be a few more slightly injured, but probably not. Of the above list, three and perhaps four, will not recover. Every attention was being bestowed upon the victims by the citizens of South Bend and Mishawaka. Hon. George Bliss, the President of the road, and Col. Ransom, one of the Directors, were also on the ground, and have given orders that the Company will pay all the expenses incurred in supplying every one with the necessary attendance, clothing, &c., and in fact everything that may be needed will be supplied by the Company.

The following is the statement of Hon. George Bliss, President of the Road, who was on the train at the time of the accident:

GEO. BLISS'S STATEMENT.

On the night of the 27th inst., a very severe rain storm of several hours' duration accumulated a large body of water in what is usually a dry gorge in summer, midway between South Bend and Mishawaka, and carried away a stone arch culvert of 9 feet span, with an embankment of about twenty feet over it, between 10½ and 11½ o'clock. The night was very dark and the train came on as usual at about the latter hour, containing a baggage car, an emigrant passenger car, one second class car, and four first class passenger cars, the last one of which was a sleeping car—all tolerably well filled—and every berth in the sleeping car occupied with an unusual number of women and children. The whole train plunged into the gorge. The baggage, emigrant and second class car fell nearly upon the engine and tender, which were buried quite out of sight in the sand and water of the stream, now from three to six or eight feet deep, the foremost three of the first class cars fell further into the stream, and not on top of each other, but partially on their sides, and were entirely crushed. The sleeping car fell inside of the others, right side up, careening a little, in three or four feet of water, but was comparatively very little injured—the lamp in the room not being extinguished. None of the passengers in this car were seriously injured. There was over a foot of water in the bottom. The passengers from it were got on shore very wet. From the other cars, many got on top of them, and were assisted to the shore, where bonfires were built. Messengers were dispatched to South Bend and Mishawaka, such about two miles distant, and many soon arrived at the scene of disaster.

As to the cause of the accident, so far as I can learn, it was entirely Providential, and unavoidable. Usually there was little or no water passing through the culvert. The rain for many hours was most profuse. The culvert was examined at 10 o'clock, and it readily passed all the water. The track-master and his station men were over the whole line during the storm, and all was safe. The track-master was *at* the engine, on his way home, and was killed. It was an old ruin of the road that the section men shall be on duty and pass over the road during every storm, and examine all the bridges and culverts, at any hour of the day or night, and the Division Superintendant renewed this order within the last ten or twelve days. By noon the next day after the accident there was so little water in the brook that a person could easily step over it.

As to the number of passengers on the train, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy, as the conductor was so much bruised as to be obliged to go home on first leaving the hall was per of dead bodies taken out of the wreck thus far has been 33, and have since died, making the total 35.

STATEMENT OF A. J. PERRY, OF NEW YORK.

I was in the sleeping car with my wife, wife's sister, Mrs. Dakin, infant and nurse. When the sleeping car went into the ravine it turned completely round. The first knowledge I had of the disaster, I found myself in the water full three feet deep. It was some moments before the car maintained its position, and then I called to my wife and her sister and nurse, and found them all alive. I first carried out the infant up to the top of the bank, then my wife and Mrs. Dakin, then a strange infant, and after that its mother. By the time I had accomplished this, I went down to the water, and found that the torrent had subsided—it being not more than a foot deep. There was no person killed in the sleeping car, although it was so reported. Lost all my baggage and all my clothing except what I had on, as did Mrs. Dakin, my wife, nurse and infant.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS DAKIN.

Am from Freeport, Ill. Was on board the train, in company with Miss Moore, sister-in-law, also of Freeport. Was in the rear seat forward of the sleeping car, and when we went to the precipice, the one car was completely demolished—not a piece exceeding fifteen feet in length could be found. The first knowledge I had of the fall, I found myself up to my middle in the water. At that moment, a stick of timber something else struck me and I went under the water. When I rose to the surface, I found myself between the sleeping car and another car, which must have passed completely over me, as I was on the opposite side of it from where I went down. I grasped hold of the car and clambered on the top. I then discovered Miss Moore in the water, with a strange infant clinging around her neck. [This infant was the son of Mrs. Hoffman, which she had thrown out of the window previously, to save it.] I then assisted Miss Moore to the shore, with the infant, and a terrible sight an old lady. Lost my hat, and had my pantaloons entirely torn off from my body. Miss Moore was badly bruised on her face, but nothing serious. Shall go to New York to-morrow.

BENJAMIN BRADLEY'S STATEMENT.

I am from Montecello, Maine. Was on the train when the accident occurred, in the sleeping car. Was somewhat bruised, but not seriously. Was asleep in my berth when the train went into the gorge. Did not wake up until the water came into the car. When I got out of the car the water was not more than twelve or fifteen inches deep in the ravine, suddenly did it fall. A man who lay in the berth above me fell out on the floor and lay there until daylight in a faint condition, when he was taken out and removed. I am of the opinion that the embankment was mostly gone before the cars reached the place.

GEO. TONLINSON'S STATEMENT.

Was in the car ahead of the sleeping car when the accident occurred, but the water in the car struck found myself outside in the water three or four feet deep. A splinter hit me in the face and I went under. When I arose I was between two cars. Got on top of one. The cars swung completely around after I got on it. I then jumped from in on to another car, thence to the tender, and then ashore. While I was getting on to the second car I heard one terrible shriek from a number of voices some distance down the stream, and then all was hushed. In three minutes after I had got on shore, the water in the ravine had almost entirely disappeared, so that I could walk from the shore to the car. I think the jar of the train as it approached started the track, and that when the engine went down, it went down with the track. I feel bound to say that the women behaved most bravely during this trying time, exhibiting a heroism worthy of record.

The scene of the calamity presents a horrid aspect. The locomotive—he George Bliss—until yesterday afternoon, was almost completely buried in the sand, and fragments of the machine and cars were scattered in every direction. The baggage, emigrant and all the passenger cars, except the sleeping car, are a complete mass of splinters. The sleeping car is very little injured. It is said that it went down so easily that the lights in it were not extinguished.

A portion of the dead and wounded were taken to South Bend and Mishawaka, and others to the farm-houses close at hand. Finally all the dead bodies were taken to the utter named place, where an inquest was held, but when the train left last evening, no decision had been rendered. At that time full five hundred persons were at the scene of the disaste, engaged in digging for dead bodies, but no additional ones had been discovered. It is feared that a number were washed into the St. Joseph River, a short distance below, by the force of the current through the ravine, but a pretty thorough search failed to discover any.

Upon the best information that could be obtained, it was thought that but thirty-five bodies had been discovered in all. Add to this the body of Mr. Sumner's daughter, not yet discovered, and four wounded that will probably die, and the aggregate mortality of this terrible disaster will be forty.

There are many intensely interesting incidents connected with this sad affair which to should like to give, but the lateness of the hour and the crowded state of our columns forbid.

We cannot close without rendering our thanks to the generous proprietors of the Millburn House at Mishawaka, and to other citizens of that place, for many attentions during our sojourn there.

☞ Meteorological observations, taken by J. H. Reed & Co., apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street, June 29th, 1859.

7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
70	78	72

THE CITY.

☞ Hon. I. N. Arnold is to deliver the oration at Sterling on the 4th prox.

☞ The Sons of Malta will meet in their new and splendid Hall in Garrett Block this evening.

☞ A special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this Thursday evening at eight o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

☞ The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have just issued a new tariff of freight rates, in which important changes have been made. All shippers are interested in securing a copy.

☞ The cobble stones between the track on State street, which were *first* laid with a rise in the center, are being taken and laid perfectly flat. Teams crossing the track will find the change a very excellent one.

☞ The Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the North West, (O. S. Presbyterian,) are holding their first meeting in the Rev. Dr. Price's Church. They meet for the purpose of selecting a site for the Institution, of electing Trustees, &c.

☞ No bill has been found by the special Grand Jury in the Circuit Court against Philip Dowd for the killing of William Farmer, at Lyons, in this county, a few weeks since. There can be no doubt that Dowd caused the death of Farmer, the drover, in protecting his own life in the affray.

☞ Extensive arrangements are being made to celebrate the 4th of July at Evanston. It is possible that Mr. Bannister, the aeronaut, may make an ascension in his balloon. Any way, we have no doubt but there will be a large number who will avail themselves of the pleasant groves of Evanston on Independence day.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—The closing exercises of this School for the present year will take place on Friday next at 8 o'clock, P. M. They will consist of the reading of composi tions, presentation of diplomas to the graduates of class, and an address by the Rev. N. H. Schenck.—The patrons and friends of the Institution are invited to attend.

CATTLE THIEVES ARRESTED.—Two Germans named Fred. Kranz and —— Keller, were yesterday morning arrested by officer Kauffman, for stealing several calves from Mr. Everton, of Batavia or Geneva, and sold them to William Ferris, of Blue Island. The officers suppose these to be the men who have done quite a large business lately in stealing cattle from that neighborhood.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the three story frame building on Jackson street, between Clark and Wells, known as the American Hotel, which was nearly destroyed, and the adjoining dwelling, No. 153, which was unoccupied, had its roof nearly burnt off. The hotel building was occupied by several families, including some Indian families. The buildings are owned by Samuel Roberts, and the loss on them is about $1,000, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

☞ The body of the young man named Goucher was found at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, near where he went into the river, by two fishermen named Hansen and Johnson.—It is said that Goucher was keeping company with an estimable young lady of this city, and yesterday they were to have gone on a visit to his parents at Pecatonica. It is also said that this young lady knew nothing of his drowning up to late last evening, her friends having kept the newspapers from her, desiring, as they did, to break the sad news gently to her; and this delicate and [illegible] by her sister.

FIRST LOT OF NEW FRUIT FROM EGYPT.—Messrs. H. C. Livingston & Co., No. 161 South Water street, have received the first consignment of flour made from new Illinois wheat, samples of which were exhibited on 'Change yesterday morning. The flour was manufactured at the "Dowdall Mills," Murphysboro', Jackson County, by L. Osburn, from beautiful red May wheat, harvested on the 6th inst. The samples were very highly spoken of by all who examined them, and the very excellent brand known as the "Dowdall Mills" will not suffer in reputation by the present consignment.

AN ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—A lad named Menning, aged five years, met with a severe accident yesterday morning, at the corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets, by which he had his wrist broken and his arm fractured above the elbow. The little boy had jumped on to a stick of timber, which was passing on one of the peculiar wagons used for that purpose. The reach which connects the hind wheels with the the front got loose, and rising, struck the lad on the arm, and injured him as described. He was taken, in a senseless condition, into the drug store of A. B. Bryan, where medical aid procured.

THE FLORAL EXHIBITION.—The Floral Exhibition at Metropolitan Hall yesterday was a perfect success. The collection of flowers was very fine and complete. There was a small lot of early vegetables, while fruits were represented by several lots of strawberries, which did credit to the growers, and a large variety of cherries which were raised by Mr. Wakeman at Cottage Hill, who has demonstrated that choice fruits can be grown on the prairies of Illinois, as all who saw his specimens are ready to admit. The Great Western Band volunteered their services and added considerably to the interest of the occasion. The attendance at the hall was large, and at the close of the exhibition a number of boquets, the strawberries and cherries were sold at auction for the benefit of the library of the Chicago Gardeners' Association.

☞ RAILROAD TRAGEDY—ARRIVAL IN THE CITY OF WOUNDED PERSONS.—Three of the wounded persons arrived in this city yesterday, and were conveyed at the Tremont House, where every attention was paid to them, but all offers of pay were refused by the public-spirited proprietors of this hotel. These were: Mr. C. Jackson and Mrs. C. Elder, of Waukesha, Wis., who are considerably bruised, particularly the lady, who finds difficult to get around. She says that if she gets home, she will never leave it again. The third person is Mr. W. H. Williams, who has a foot cut and received some other slight injuries. They all lost their baggage. It was expected that they would leave for their homes last night. Mr. W. is from Milwaukee.

One gentlemen, whose name we could not learn, but who resides at Rockford, went through with the corpse of his wife, who died on Tuesday night. He will return to the scene of the disaster, to-day, with his daughter, whose remains had not been found.

SAIL BOAT CAPSIZED—PERILOUS SITUATION OF THREE MEN.—William Cuer, Capt. Kenyon, and Capt. Leonard, of this city, started yesterday afternoon in a sail boat called the "Kate," for a sail on the lake. She was towed out by the tug "Ward," there was a heavy sea on, the wind was blowing quite strong, and as they were making said a squall struck them and capsized the boat. They were at that time just abreast of the pier. The "Ward" came to their assistance and they succeeded in righting their boat and bailing it out. They again started South, but when off Twelfth street they were once more capsized, but righting their boat they kept on their way for Cottage Grove, which they reached. After staying there a few minutes they started for home; the wind at this time had increased to a gale, and the waves were running quite high, when they capsized for the third time. They were then three miles from shore, and they found it impossible to right their boat, to which they clung, while the waves washed over them. Their situation was becoming every moment more critical, as their strength was nearly exhausted; when the tug "Ward," observing them, steamed down to their assistance, and by throwing ropes out succeeded with great difficulty in getting them aboard. Great credit is due to Capt. Crawford for his timely assistance. The Ward brought the boat back into the river.

A Basket.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I divide with you the first tomatoes from Fruitland Heights.

I have, since I left Chicago one year ago last March, planted out five thousand Peach trees, one thousand Pear trees, and twenty-five hundred Grape vines. The grapes are mostly Catawbas and Isabella, but I have some Diana, and a few Concord. Some of the peach and pear trees, and a few of the grape vines, set last April a year, are now full of fruit, which will be marketed in Chicago. We have two acres in Tomatoes, which will come in immediately, and I expect to have the first fine Nancemond Sweet Potatoes in market, as we had the first last year and without experience. We have three acres which look promising.

Fruitland Heights is half a mile from the village of Cobden, Union county, Illinois. Three hundred and twenty-five miles south of Chicago, the climate is six weeks earlier. Fruit and produce picked in the afternoon will reach Chicago by the Illinois Central Railroad without change of cars, for market next morning.

Yours Truly, H. NEWBALL.

[We acknowledge the basket from our friend Newball and wish him all success in the rearing of fruit for our goodly city. He is making large preparations, but no larger than we would that hundreds of others would make. Give us good fruit and plenty of it.—Ed.]

☞ Yesterday forenoon a boy peddling the *New York Ledger* from door to door near Congress, was run at by a ferocious little dog, who tore the *Ledger* out of the boy's hand, and then tore his pants. The boy complained to the owner, who promised no redress for this *breach of the peace* on the part of his dog, but when the boy threatened the police, he gave him a dime to get the *piece* in his *breeches* mended. Thus the matter was settled. The attack of the dog is very unaccountable; he was a canine of German education, and certainly could have had no liking for those fat things, called Mount Vernon papers; perhaps, as the animal snapped at the *Ledger*, he was led on by the boy's crying out there was a new *tale* (tale) attached to it, but we conclude that the "critter" was not appreciative of the narrative, or, after the first snap, he left the spot and the paper on the ground in evident disgust.

THE CINCINNATI EXCURSIONISTS who visited this city recently, met on Monday evening last in the Cincinnati Exchange and passed a series of resolutions. The first one is devoted to thanking the officers of the C. H. & D., and D. & M.—and P. F. W. & C. Railroads for their kindness and attention on the occasion of the trip, and wishing success to the route. Another resolution thanks the Mayor, Common Council, and citizens of Chicago for their hospitality. The fourth, resolves that the chain of good feeling wrought by the recent excursions shall never be broken, but shall grow stronger with the increasing prosperity of both, while the last is highly eulogistic of Mr. L'Hommedieu, and Mr. McLaren.

A BEAUTIFUL RAILROAD MAP.—J. Sage & Son, of Buffalo, have just issued the best Railroad Map of the United States that has ever been published in this country. It shows all the railroads in the United States and Canada. Every station is marked, and the distance in miles between stations noted. The railroads in each State are also given in tabular form on the margin of the map. There is a clearness, accuracy and finish about this map far superior to any other extant. It is for sale at Blanchard's Lasalle street.

☞ The Commencement exercises of the North Western University are now in progress, and close to-day. At 10 A. M., Dr. Foster delivers the Baccalaureate Sermon. At 2 P. M., exercises of the Graduating Class, conferring of degrees, &c. Let every one who is at leisure attend.

A boy about seven years old, named Wm. Ripley, had the top of one of his fingers taken off, by its being caught in a closing door at the Brown School house, west of Union Park, on Tuesday last. Not long since a little girl lost two fingers by their being jammed in the same way.

☞ Samuel Walker, who was arrested last December for buying railroad iron, was acquitted during the last term of the Recorder's Court. As the arrest was at the time mentioned it is only just that his release from custody should be noted.

☞ The Peak Family are giving entertainments in Janesville and other Lake shore cities.

☞ There was a light docket at the Police Court yesterday.

Card from the M. S. R. R. Officers.

To the Editor of the Journal:

We notice in this morning's *Democrat*, *Times*, and *Herald*, remarks reflecting somewhat upon the officers of the M. S. R. R. First, we are charged with a disposition to suppress information relative to the accident. Second, that we were repeatedly solicited by citizens during the day to send a special train to the scene of disaster and refused to do it; and that we manifested an apparently indifferent to the matter, as though it had been a cattle train.

Now this is false, so far as we were concerned, are briefly these: We were apprised of the accident as early as half past 7 A. M., on Tuesday, but all the information at that time received was that an accident had occurred the night previous, near South Bend, and some thirty persons killed. From that time until late last evening we were constantly soliciting information, which we hoped to impart from time to time to the public as we received it; and all we did receive, and as we received it, went to the public as expeditiously as possible. We received information that the citizens of South Bend and Mishawaka had tendered their services, and that all the aid, medical or otherwise, that could be procured was at hand, and, consequently, none was required from this quarter. At the same time, we were advised that there would be no safety in attempting to run a special train from this place, while all Western-bound trains were irregular, and subject only to regular trains.

We were not solicited by citizens, "as stated," to send a special train. We were often asked whether we were going to send a train, and on often replied that we would gladly do so if there were any possible safety in sending one. No one seemed to urge us to send a special train but two or three of the reporters of our papers; and no one complained who underst

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

It seems that the Democracy of Iowa in their late State Convention did insinuate to Judge Taney and his colleagues that they are not the proper junto to make Democratic platforms and principles; or, as they express themselves, they hold that the Democracy are "entirely irresponsible for the doctrines of the "Supreme Court." A happy stating clause, however, is introduced in the context which declares that they (the Democracy) "are not "conclusively bound by the same, except so far "as to inculcate obedience to its decisions while "they are continued in force." A milder, conservative resolution is appended to these pearls of Judge Taney's functions in the premises, which says in substance, that without courts of justice respected by the people and sustained in their proper sphere of duty by popular sentiment, anarchy, violence and other disagreeable results will ensue. This is capable of the widest diversity of construction on the part of the voters, as was no doubt intended by the platform committee. The Free Soiler can translate it thus: Without a Court respected by the people, since the promulgation of the Dred Scott decision, the present Supreme Court *is not*, anarchy, etc., will ensue. On the other hand, the pro-slavery man, taught by all the leaders and platforms of his party heretofore, to believe that the Dred Scott decision is the very gospel of Democracy, will construe it in this wise: Unless the people discard their prejudices and sustain the Supreme Court, anarchy, and the devil knows what, will be to pay. The former would seem the more obvious interpretation, but the Convention seem to have favored the latter, for we find a further resolution appended, declaring that the action of certain States, where the Supreme Court is not respected, in attempting to set its decisions at defiance, is the very essence of nullification.

Altogether this affair of the Iowa Democracy is a mystery. Indeed it cannot be solved elsewhere. Hitherto the Republicans have enjoyed a monopoly in the privilege of questioning the prerogatives and powers of the Supreme Court. No Democratic Convention in the length and breadth of the land has dared to bring the Dred Scott decision under review, except to give it an unqualified endorsement. While nothing in our political system is clearer than the right of the people to overthrow both decisions and Courts when they become manifest public nuisances; while hardly anything in our history is more frequent than the exercise of the right; while nothing in the moral universe is more certain than the decay and extinction of doctrines at variance with public sentiment—the Pro-Slavery party of all the States of the Union have shouldered the Dred Scott decision, and denied the right of any power, except the Court itself, to traverse it. But now come the starved and battered Democracy of Iowa, convinced by successive defeats that the people will have nothing to do with Dred Scott or any of his apostles, and gesticulate at Judge Taney. Without venturing to say hard words or call names in return for the ungracious blow dealt squarely in their faces by his hand, they "make mouths" at him from a distance. And even this childish exhibition of spite is so veiled with duplicity and so hampered with provisos, that the Supreme Court itself might be puzzled to determine whether it were leveled at themselves, or at those treasonable disorganizers, the Republicans.

If the people of Iowa wish to unravel the meaning from these knotty resolutions, let them beat Brigadier General Dodge and his ticket by five or ten thousand majority. Then shall they see the honest Democratic State Convention repudiating Dred Scott and defying Judge Taney with the best explosives in the English tongue. But this attack of lock-jaw can be treated with a little more of the same sort of starvation which has elicited the doctrines just now promulgated. Mr. Ben Sammels, late defeated candidate for Governor, was chairman of the committee which incubated the new platform. The progress of these to their government and his party is in direct ratio with the floggings they receive. Two or three more will make freedom shriekers of the whole Democracy of the State.

URBANA NURSERY—THE CROPS.

On Tuesday morning about five o'clock, one of the editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE landed from the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad in front of the residence of our correspondent "Rural." The cars stop there, when desired, to leave passengers. We had almost hoped to find him "surging" that we might rally him upon the virtues of early rising—provide Thompson's "Falsely luxurious," &c.—but he had been out some time engaged in the poetical occupation of sowing turnip seed. Good for "Rural," and the good breakfast to which he treated us put us in the best of humor to wander through his nursery and surrounding fields to see what two years of intelligent culture can accomplish on the prairies of Illinois.

Mr. Dunlap has two hundred and forty acres lying on both sides of the Illinois Central Railroad, three and a half miles south of Urbana. He commenced preparing the grounds for his nursery three years ago, but the planting of the trees was not begun till the spring of 1857. Forty acres are at present devoted to the nursery, in which he has about twenty-five thousand apple trees, and a thousand of other fruits, of good size and shape, for distribution this fall and next spring. He has in all, probably half a million of plants growing for future operations. Many of his standard apple trees are in bearing, and the show of fruit, especially of pears, is very fine. He has a belt of forest trees growing on three sides of his nursery, which, in a few years, will afford ample protection from prairie winds, and form an interesting feature in the adorning of his ample grounds. Mr. Dunlap has given his attention largely to the selection of varieties of fruits best adapted to prairie soils, and his labors will be of the highest value to the orchardists of Illinois. Last spring he imported a large quantity of evergreens from Northern Wisconsin. His experience confirms an opinion which the writer long since adopted, that evergreens should be transplanted, like all other trees, before the buds start. The balsams and spruces have fared better than the pines. But our readers will prefer to wait for the results of his experiments from his own pen.

After examining the grounds of Hon. Mr. "Rural," he brought us up to Urbana. Among other things, we called on our friend Crandall, of the *Union*, and found him busily engaged with the pen, "reporting" in his hand "thus the record." Those who know the Governor, need not be told that we had a hospital time.

The farmers are of course busily engaged at home, and Urbana, like all country towns, looks decidedly dull. It bears the evidence, however, of a healthy growth, and although as it is in one of the finest agricultural portions of the State, it cannot fail of a steady and substantial progress. Many new buildings have been put up since our last visit, and a few business is anticipated during the coming fall.

THE CROPS.

It is expected of everybody who visits the country, though it be for a single day, that they will have some "crop news" to communicate. From gentlemen who had visited neighborhood portions of Kankakee County, we heard that the crops of all kinds there did not promise well. The Corn is backward, and the wheat is thin and light.

From all we could gather in Urbana we should suppose that Champaign would give a good account of herself. The corn looks well, and the wheat, very nearly ripe, promises an average yield. Harvesting has commenced in some parts of the county, and the early days of winter wheat that we examined with Mr. Dunlap, the heads were large and the berry was plump, though it did not stand so thick on the ground as would be desirable. Mr. Dunlap himself has about the finest ten acres of spring wheat we ever saw. It was sowed on ground plowed last fall, a practice which Mr. Dunlap is prepared strongly to recommend to his brother farmers.

The country generally along the line of the Illinois Central Road looks finely. Much of it is still unimproved, and is inviting the toil of intelligent husbandry. To that it will yield a large reward. The Illinois Central is in capital order and the trains run with great promptness and regularity.

THE STATE SOCIETY.

We have the Annual Announcement of Premiums offered by the Illinois State Agricultural Society, before us. We have examined it with some attention, and find that not an officer of the Society, or a Superintendent of a Department, or the Chairman of a Committee of Awards, has been named in Cook county. Dr. W. B. Egan, of this city, is a member of the "Testing Committee" or the Committee on Wines," and J. M. Hough, of DeKalb county, whose residence in the announcement is erroneously fixed in Chicago, of the Committee on Fat Cattle, are the only Chicago names that figure in the thick pamphlet. Springfield, Jacksonville and Galena seem to monopolize all—the latter has a Vice-President and fourteen Committee-men! It would have been well enough for the managers of the Society to have acknowledged the existence of the principal commercial and manufacturing city in the State in their selections of names; but we do not complain!

INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.

The Vienna correspondent of the New York *Staats Zeitung* writes that every thing betokens a speedy and general insurrection in that city. We know not how much reliance to place on his words; but it is undoubtedly true that the losing monarch in the Italian war, must encounter insurrectionary movements at home after defeat in the field. Whether the subjects of Francis Joseph think that the time has come, or whether they will wait until Austrian occupation of Italy is at an end, a few weeks will determine.

Demolishing a Newspaper.

In Cleveland, for a long time there has been a newspaper called the "*Spirit*." Its style was similar to the *Times Field*, lately deceased in this city, and its editor was a female named Mrs. Fredericks. A young man named Reynolds was "set up" in it, and a few days after went into the office and demolished the whole concern. When he went in, Mrs. F. resisted the attack with all sorts of missels, and for some minutes one of the liveliest of little exchange of sentiments took place, in which bullets, quills, sticks, chairs, inkstands, type-sticks, and pitchers, were used. At last he knocked her down, when a tear in the office made at him with an iron rod, which he wrenched from her hands, "laying a hand axe buried at him. Reynolds then demolished the press, destroyed the type, broke up the furniture, and left the office in triumph. Since then the *Spirit* has been nothing, to speak about.

The Fourth at Sterling.

The citizens of Sterling, Whiteside county, propose to celebrate the coming Fourth in an appropriate and patriotic manner. They have indeed Hon. I. N. Arnold, of this city, to deliver the oration. This fact is a guaranty that our Sterling friends are in earnest in making their celebration one of the best of the season.

Mr. McKinney, M. C. made a speech in San Francisco, lately, in which he said: "I have been called a Broderick Republican, but I care not for names. I am in favor of freedom in the Territories, and they may call that Broderick Republicanism or Black Republicanism, as they choose."

ASTRONOMICAL METEOROLOGY.

Second Letter from Mr. Capen.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The raining season in my last communication respecting the copiousness of rain for the rest of this week was not intended as a complete programme of the weather for the time specified and was not exact. Let me say then, that that remark as to the sparseness of rain covers only the rest of this month. During the first two weeks of July, the rains, when they come, will be more free, easy, and copious. Of this, more hereafter.

Now, to return to the close of our detailed programme, which closed Tuesday night, 7 o'clock evening. It may be remarked, first, that that the intense solar action which occasioned the great heat of to-day (Tuesday) ceased by the middle of the afternoon, and that the heat of the evening was from other elements. The former was a longitudinal element, the latter latitudinal. This must be more fully explained on a future occasion. Your readers will be more interested in something practical, as to the immediate future. The heat to-day may be termed "*co-fœsi*," to save words. It will not occur again till Thursday, To-morrow, (Wednesday,) there will be nothing of the kind. The rain, however, will be unusually and quite singularly combined, and I need further observation to describe its results; I think they cannot produce great heat. As to the latitudinal elements of to-morrow's problem, they are four, like those of to-day, as shown by the precession of equinoxes, and the sun's declination, in the day, notwithstanding the intense heat, the tendency of which is to dissipate them; but let me say that the crisis of this foul latitudinal element is very near the latitude of Boston and Chicago, and that this latitudinal crisis is preceded and followed by a narrow belt of fair weather, and it is probable that one of these may pass over parallel to-morrow. This point can be easily settled, and the exact limits fixed as soon as the requisite statistics can be obtained by observation. Conducting my observations at my private expense, I am greatly embarrassed is not being able to make the subject a special study. I therefore, crave the indulgence of the public, and I confess myself unable to act with some degree of freedom from pecuniary exigency, results could be obtained by which millions of money might annually be saved in crops and cargoes, to say nothing of the social benefits that might daily accrue from an accurate knowledge of the subject.—Clouds will probably be abundant Wednesday. The rain-day is about to end, and remember, if it be cloudy, or foul; should we, however, be favored with one of the fore heat or after heat belts, the sky will be clear longitudinally, with the clouds piled up to the North and South in latitudinal ranges above the horizon, probably. Observation only is wanting to settle this class of cases. Statistics are the only sure basis of science.

Thursday will be foul, but over-ruled by intense solar action in the forenoon.

P. L. CAPEN.

Chicago, Tuesday evening, May 30, 1859.

Commencement—Knox College.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

GALESBURG, ILL., June 8, 1859.

The exercises connected with the anniversary of Knox College came off last week, and were of an interesting character. The Baccalaureate Sermon by President Curtis, on Sunday, June 19, was an able production, of a thoroughly practical type, and made a deep impression. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to the meetings of the Board of Trust, Alumni, Academy, etc. Commencement was on Thursday, the 2d. A finer day could not have been desired, and the exercises were in keeping with the day. The orations of the Graduating Class were of a high order, as a previous listening to their examinations had led us to expect from them. Rev. E. M. Humphrey, of Chicago, occupied an hour in the delivery of an address of great power, and which was listened to by the large audience with evident delight. The degree of A. B. was then conferred upon J. H. Harwood and J. A. McKenzie, and that of A. M. in course, upon Peter Finity, Louis Bunce and H. G. MacArthur. The honorary degree of A. M. was also bestowed upon Rev. Charles F. Beach, of Washington, Ill. The music furnished for the occasion was above praise; especially are we disposed to congratulate the people of the First Church on the possession of such an organ, and the people of Galesburg, generally, on the residence among them of a man who knows how to play it. Seldom has the writer heard such soul-filling music. Not the least pleasant of the events of the day, was the sumptuous dinner gotten up by nine sheet of the Depot Hotel. It was discussed with a relish by a large number of guests, many of whom in appropriate speeches and sentiments contributed to the interest of the occasion. We look to a prosperous future for Knox College.

P.

More Corruption.

The health of the Secretary of War does not seem to be sufficient to prevent him from following the tests of his friends in the most approved style. He has recently contracted with Mr. John Hollidy and Col. Martin to furnish the army in Utah with breadstuffs, for a year at $25.60 per 100 pounds. Other persons desired to do the same thing at $7.50 per 100 pounds. The latter news from the lucky contractors is, that they commenced buying up all the flour in Utah that is in the market. It is calculated that they will make out of the job about $400,000, or one hundred thousand each for the four Messrs. Hollidy and Col. Martin to furnish the army in Utah with breadstuffs, for a year at $25.60 per 100 pounds. Other persons desired to do the same thing at $7.50 per 100 pounds. The latest

Medicines &c.

's Bronchial Troches.
's Bronchial Troches.
ronchial Troches.
Troches.
Troches.
the first and last."
EV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
and their use in Public Speakers.
T. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK,
ul in subduing Hoarseness."
V. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK,
ad them excellent for Whooping Cough.
EV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON,
ds in affections of the Bronchial Organ.
DR. J. P. W. LANE, BOSTON,
and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.'
DR. U. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON,
e Opium or anything injurious."
A. A. YATES, CHEMIST, BOSTON,
ound clear by the throat when compelled to
though suffering from Cold."
V. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS,
ounts in the cure of consumption."
EV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS,
ssing tried many remedies for Asthma w
ffered relief from the Troches."
V. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
SOLD BY—
PENTON & CO.,
No. 94 Lake street.

MACH BITTERS

TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
y E. T. WATKINS & CO., 30 State street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
by E. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 146 Lake street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
by ROCKEE, INNIS & CO., 55 Water street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by L. READ & CO., 92 Lake street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by D. F. FULLER & CO.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so
and popular, that unprincipled parties here and
have attributed them extensively, and to pre-
on we refer purchasers to the above parties for
genuine article or to the proprietors,
Hostetter Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO HEAD QUARTERS!

TO HEAD QUARTERS!
all Patent Medicines
all Patent Medicines,
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT

LES, SMITH & CO.'S,

LES, SMITH & CO.'S,
124 *Lake Street.*
124 *Lake Street.*

ORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
worn by Kings or Emperors.

Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.
is the ornament *God Himself* provided for all
Season, although the rose may bloom ever so
on the glowing cheek, the eye sparkle with bright-
to those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its na-
hair be removed and shrivelled, *Art & Art only*, or
If, sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more
her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if
or three times a week, will restore and permanently
to all such its ornament, in the following and
The writer of the first is the celebrated Fanny
!
New York, April 19th, 1858.
Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you
sound I am under for the virtues of your
original color; about the time of my arrival in
I found myself rapidly becoming grey, but upon
ation of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recov-
color. I consider your Restorative as a very
preparation, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. T. VANDERO.
"Beyond a Question."
WEST NEWTON STORE,
Pa., March 15th, 1858.
D. J. WOOD—Dear Sir:—Some month or six
I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative and
to use it, which I continued for a few months,
at this time that it would restore the gray hair to its
color, but to be as frank as my conscience would
to say that it has performed that wonderful effect by turn-
hair, adding a dark lustre, as the original colour
following the hair. I do very recommend the
to all persons in want of such a thing.
CHARLES CARDEW.
Wood—Dear Sir:—With confidence I can recommend
Restorative to those in want of such article.
Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and
have changed from grey to their natural colour,
I have not confidence that I have got entirely over
but I am confident that I am in a fair way to do so.
JOHN ROSS.
Wood—Dear Sir:—Please send me another bottle
Restorative. I have been using it for some time

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ATLANTIC NEWS.

A General War Anticipated.

NEW ADVENTURE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., July 29.—The heroic express of the Associated Press has arrived here from Halifax, bringing details of the European news by steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 16th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament had re-assembled, but Lord Palmerston postponed the presentation of his programme for the present.

THE STAFF OF LORD RAGLAN.—Gen. Simpson had been appointed to the command of the fourth military district.

The Austrian report that Gen. Urban had repulsed Garibaldi's force. Garibaldi was at Brescia. Austrian troops were moving towards Italy. Napoleon demands 100,000 additional troops in order to besiege the fortresses of the Austrians which form the historical square between the Mincio and Adige. The Austrians are said to be preparing at Mantua to attack the Allied Army.

The mobilization of the Prussian army and the more hostile attitude which the German Confederation has assumed, created an impression as to the likelihood of a general war being feared.

Kossuth had passed through France, en route for Italy. Prince Napoleon's corps had commenced moving. The Austrians are reported to have entered the Vatellines.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse was depressed.

The new British ministry has been officially announced as follows:

Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for the War Department. Hon. Charles Wood, Secretary of State for the India Department. Duke of Somerset, Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor. Earl Granville, President of the Council. Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal. Earl of Elgin, Postmaster General. Hon. Richard Dundas, President of the Board of Trade. Hon. T. Edward Cardwell, First Commissioner of the Board of Public Works. Hon. C. Milner Gibson, President of the Poor Law Board. Hon. Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Hon. Sir R. Godchers succeeds Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice.

Parliament met on the 17th inst., when Lord Derby announced the resignation of the Ministry. Earl Granville, the President of the Council, said he would reserve his explanation of the causes.

The House of Lords then adjourned till the 21st.

The House of Commons Lord Palmerston announced the resignation of the Ministry, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

A dispatch from Vienna says the French have established a line of fortifications at Modena, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin.

An Austrian corps d'armee which left Ancona for Lessonia before Garibaldi learned the lower Po to join the troops in the Provinces.

It is uncertain yet whether Ancona has been wholly evacuated.

Modena and Brescia are free of Austrian troops, and numerous Municipalities of Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The allied army joined the Servia on the 12th and marched toward Oglio.

The fight between Gen. d'Urbau and Garibaldi took place at Lonato. Garibaldi had 4000 troops and four cannon, but was repulsed.

Austrian corps d'armee from Italy had commenced to cross the Po for the defence of the Tyrolese in progressing. Several companies have been already drawn off.

Count Clam Gallas has left the 4th Corps d'Armee, under the Archduke Charles, had commenced to leave for Italy, and the 9th Corps under the Archduke Albert was moving towards Trente. The 12th Corps d'Armee was getting in mind, and was also destined for Italy.

The Swiss Federal Council had ordered the occupation of the passes of Marchro, between the Orsons and the Valtelline.

The French fleet in the Adriatic was receiving powerful reinforcements, and was expected to disembark soon at Venice and Trieste. The first detachment of the 4th Sardine had left Toulon for the Adriatic.

The Austrians had erected and issued a decree opening the ports of Tuscany for the importation of breadstuffs.

The London Times' Paris correspondent speaks of dissatisfaction being manifested by some Italians at the territorial acquisitions of Sardinia. They protest against being taken possession of by Sardinia, and ask for a confederation, not a fusion.

Rumor says the second series of operations will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. The allied troops will all be put in action to invest the Austrian fortresses.

Prince Napoleon will proceed immediately to support the right wing of the French army.

Klapka, the Hungarian patriot, had issued a proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army.

A Polish Legion is forming in Italy, and an Hungarian one at Genoa.

Later from Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Later news from Aspinwall arrived by the steamer Star of the Pacific, bringing intelligence of the arrival of M. Belly at Aspinwall from San Juan, on his way to France.—Financial difficulties in Europe is given as the cause of his sudden return. These tidings settle the question of M. Belly's whereabouts and refute the rumor of his death, which had been in circulation.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The California Overland Mail of the 5th arrived here last night.

It was anticipated that 400 Mexican families of Liberalists would be driven across the Rio Grande near Fort Davis, by the Church party.

The Balloon Voyage from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Professors Wise, Gager and La Mountain left this city on Friday, on the great balloon expedition to the Atlantic coast.

Malagnano and Canonica.

The following letter, in the New York *Times*, relates a few facts which are of importance. The letter is dated Paris, June 19:

Since the grand battle of Magenta, three other battles of more or less results have been fought in favor of the French and Sardinian arms. The first of these was at Malegnano, the second at Canonica, and third at Melegnano and the river Oglio.

The affair at Malegnano, a town twelve miles southeast of Milan, on the road to Lodi (called by the French Marignan), was fought between the armies of Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers, on the French side, and General Benedek, on the Austrian side. Napoleon, finding that the Austrian army in force had entered Lodi and Adda, sent Baraguay D'Hilliers to cut them off in the direction of Lodi. General Gayral, in turn, had sent Gen. Cucchiari in that direction to cover his retreat, and to hold the French in check while he crossed the Adda at Pizzighitone, on the road to Cremona. Gen. Benedek, with 50,000 men entrenched himself strongly at Malegnano, and awaited the French attack. The combat lasted nine hours, and resulted in the retreat of the Austrians, leaving the place in the hands of the French. As at Magiebella, the latter part of the fight took place at night, after dinner time. The Austrians barricaded themselves in the houses and were dislodged by the Zouaves by the bayonet, house by house. The French, in this battle claim not to have had more than 15,000 men engaged; but Gen. Forey's division, which was present and formed the right wing, was not called into action. The number engaged by Austria were those of the brave Gen. Benine (to which the regiment of Zouaves of the Baraguay d'Hilliers corps belongs) and those of Gen. Cucchiari. The Austrians lost 1,300 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners; the French 800 killed and wounded. In the night of the 8th of June Cronta attempted to take the town from the French, but they were surrounded and cut off. Cannonier, where another of the battles was fought, is a village on the east side of the Adda, four miles northeast of Milan, on the road to Gariboldi, at Como, and retreated; and here Marshal Canonica, sent by Napoleon for the purpose, caught up with the retreating General and offered him battle. A Vienna dispatch says the battle was a drawn one. We only know at Paris that Canrobert remained master of the field, and that the Austrians retreated in great haste toward Brescia.

Prince Como, Garibaldi followed Gen. Urban nearly to Monza, and thus falling out of the line of country for which he had reserved himself the conquest, he abandoned the pursuit, and striking north-east to Ivirio, crossed the Adda at that point, and on the 8th entered Bergamo without resistance. Garibaldi immediately sent a force from Brescia toward Bergamo, either to dislodge him from the latter place, or to prevent his further progress. Garibaldi then sent out a portion of Brave to meet the Austrians, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight. We have no further details, but we would infer from the latter part of this brief and able chief were already at Brescia, within twenty miles of the great fortress of Peschiera, and at a point at which a flanking movement from the Tyrol with the Austrian base of operations is cut off. He will hardly retain this, however, without the support of the Austrians in of the first importance, and we may expect to hear of *some* sanguinary fight then in that direction.

A body of 60,000 Austrians were cut off in the neighborhood of Lake Maggiore, as was expected, by the rapid movements of the allies at Milan and Canonica, and these have, to save themselves from capture, passed into Swiss territory, where they were sent into the interior, as is the custom.

The Proposition to Rent the Public Works.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.—Among other reforms suggested by Collector Schell in the renting out of public warehouses to private interests is, Messrs. Moore & Bixby, of the firm of Hacker, McIntire & Bixby, are pressing their proposition to take the warehouse for a specified sum, and do all the public business in shelling and forwarding. Mr. Cook opposes a competition bid, but an arrangement has been made by which all parties become equally interested in the first proposition, and the bid is understood to be the property of the Collector, and that the sum would be worth over fifty thousand dollars per year for the use of the warehouse.

Mr. Barr, member of Congress, arrived here this morning, and had an interview with Secretary Cobb. He entered a strong protest against the whole measure, and left for New York this afternoon, with an intimation from Secretary Cobb that the speculation would not succeed. If worth fifty thousand per annum, says Mr. Cobb, to private individuals, why should it not be worth the same to Government. If properly managed, it might be well to consider the subject of Government taking the whole business. It could be administered at a saving of over 50 per cent. one-half the present cost. Mr. Cobb assured Mr. Barr that the per diem compensation of laborers should not be reduced, even if the warehouses were to be leased out.

Secretary Floyd is to shortly issue an order for the trial of all the newly-invented guns, to take place at Fo t Monroe (Old Point Comfort) early in the next month. The Dwyer's rifle cannon is to be beaten, if possible.

Secretary Sherbrick will leave shortly for the Lakes, on business connected with the Light-house Board, of which he is the President.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1859.

Financial matters are decidedly dull, quotations for the past week or two must be respected, as no change in any respect has occurred. Exchange is 2½ per cent. premium, with comparatively slight demand. Everybody seems to be waiting for new developments. Rates for Gold same as for Exchange. Discounts easy at ten per cent. Strictly business paper, and especially Eastern bills are wanted by the banks. Street rates nominal, as usual, at 1@2 per cent. per month.

LAND WARRANTS.—Guthrie, Day & Co., in their last N. Y. *Bank Note Reporter*, quote Land Warrants as follows:

BUYING.	SELLING.
160 acres ..... 95@— per acre	98@— per acre.
120 acres ..... 76@77 per acre	78@79 per acre.
80 acres ..... 57@58 per acre	59@60 per acre.
40 acres ..... 28@29 per acre	30@31 per acre.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS—JUNE 29.

	Flour, Wh'l.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Cat.	Hogs.
By Lake	2,000	17,000	3,000	1,000	50	200
By R. R.	17	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
By Canal	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,017	19,000	4,000	1,000	50	200
To Oswego	6,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Other Ports	4,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, M	61,000	1,000
Wheat, bush	1,000	17,000
Corn, bush	17,000	20,000
Oats, bush	3,000	.....
Rye, bush	1,000	.....
Barley, bush	.....	1,000
Flour, bbls	2,000	6,000
Hogs, No	200	.....
Cattle, No	50	.....
Pork, bbls	.....	200
Lard, bbls	.....	50
Whiskey, bbls	.....	50
Salt, bbls	.....	50

The wheat market opened dull and heavy and sales were made at a decline of 2c on yesterday's prices to the clearance, however, recent favorable advices from Buffalo caused a reaction, and the market advanced 2@c from the lowest point reached on 'Change. The day's transactions foot up about 45,000 bushels at $1.29 @1.35 for No. 1 Red; $1.03@1.04½ for No. 2 Red; 97@98c for Standard Spring; and 90c for No. 3 Spring. Flour was very dull. Corn opened dull and droopings but an improvement set in as New York caused an advance of ½c bid. Oats were dull. About 35,000 bushels have changed hands, at 40@42c afloat for Canal; 38@40c for No. 1 in store; and 35@36c for No. 2—the market closing very firm at the outside quotations. Oats were in better request, and a shade firmer. Sales at 50c. Highwines quiet, with limited sales at 24½@25c. Nothing doing in Provisions. Shorbrick will leave shortly for the Lakes, on business connected with the Light-house Board, of which he is the President.

Albany Cattle Market—June 27.

[From the Albany Evening Journal 27th.]

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock via the New York Central Road:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.	Total since Jan. 1.
Cattle	718	1,000	1,000	30,000
Sheep	3,000	2,000	2,000	70,000
Hogs	1,000	1,000	1,000	30,000

CATTLE.—This is now Monday with the drovers. Cattle to all appearance, the receipts of this week show an increase of about 200 head over last week, which, with some 1,000 head left over, made over 1,200 head ready and for sale. The market was slow and 25 @ 50 cents lower than last week. Still there was a good demand for the best cattle, and they were taken by the butchers as soon as they arrived. Prices ranged from 3½@4½c for extra, 3@3½c for fair to good, and 2½@3c for poor to ordinary.

SHEEP.—In the sheep line there contended cattle at the West and Brighton, satisfactory to a good market in June, but are really disappointed, and are now trying to get rid with as little loss as possible. The buyers were all present, and anxious and willing to purchase if satisfied with the market ranged as a to 7@7½c for extra, 6@6½c for fair to good, and 5@5½c for poor. The quotations this week nearly the same as last, the latter quotation dull at a decline of 1@½c per head.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra	7@7½c	6@6½c
Fair to good	6@6½c	5@5½c
Poor	5@5½c	4@4½c

HOGS.—Nothing doing, and we quote prices nominal at 6@6¼c for fat. No sheets in market.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29.

WEATHER.—Warm and pleasant. Wind shifted into the north.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO.—At Buffalo, June 27, Schooners Aldebaran, Gem and R R Lounds.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO.—From Buffalo, June 27, Propeller Keystone State; brig J H Hansen, and schooners York State and Gauge Cock.

LIST OF VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL —Furnished to the Board of Lake Underwriters.—The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 25th, till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th of June, 1859:

Round West—June 25th, barks Gibraltar, Sir E W Head; schooners Bunting, James Dickenson, Accordia, Oil Williams, Joseph Rankin, Resolute (Steveden), Fly (Steele), Ontario, Kingston, Ocean, Anthony Austin; barks Fly, Ayr; schooners Ocean, Amelia, Algerine, Dana, Star of Hope, W H DeWitt, Lavinia.

Round East—June 25th, brig Sonora. On the 27th, barks Clayton, Republic, Fortune, Eagle, (Port Erie); 26th, schooners Mary Ann, Mary E Shell, Albatross, Revolving Light, Lord Nelson, Ocean Wave, Ontario, J Holmes, Hunter, Hamilton, Norwegian, Lochiel, J J Latimer, Andover, Gem (R Wright), Forest (Mowatt), Patrick Henry.

THE ERIE CANAL BREACH.—Superintendent King, in a dispatch to the Rochester *Democrat*, states that the breach in the Canal at Bushnell's Basin is now completed, and that the

Boats will pass through on Thursday at noon.

PROPELLER CLEARING.—The propeller Meteden, Captain Spencer of the New York Central Line, cleared to-day for Buffalo, with flour, hemp, hides, lead, &c. The propeller Evergreen City, Captain Chamberlain, for Collingwood, with flour, hides, corn, and lead. And the propeller Dynamo, Captain Dickson, for the Western Transportation Company, for Buffalo, with flour, corn and lead.

PROPELLERS ARRIVED.—The prop. for Hunter, Captain Dickson, arrived to-day from Collingwood with lumber and lath; and the prop. Evergreen City, from the Douglas's Line from Buffalo, with railroad iron and salt.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....June 28.

Steamer Lady Elgin, Wilson, Ontonagon, 500 bbls fish, 60 tons copper.

Steamer Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 125 bbls beer.

Prop Phoenix, Kelly, Buffalo, 3,000 bbls flour, 3,000 bush wheat.

Prop Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 44m lumber, 4 tons copper.

Prop Milwaukee, Hunt, Buffalo, 600 bars R R iron, 800 bbls salt, 2,000 bush wheat.

Prop Evergreen City, Chamberlain, Ludger, Ontario, 1300 lumber, 150 bbls fish, 100 pickerel.

Brig Minnesota, Cook, Green Bay, 140m lumber, 17m lath, 300 bbls pickerel.

Schr Morris & Thompson, White Lake, 30m staves, 20m shingles.

Schr Sarah A Allen, Muskegon, 140m lumber, 16m lath.

Schr Franklin, Gale, Muskegon City, 2 passengers.

Schr Ocean Wave, Hamilton, Muskegon, 120m lumber.

Schr Bruce Hamilton, Muskegon, 80m lumber, 30m timber.

Schr Ellen Gillespie, Gillespie, Muskegon, 100m staves, 20m shingles, 40 tons fish.

Schr Oliver Mitchell, Manistee, 110m lumber.

Schr Queen, Aldridge, Kalamazoo, 40m lumber, 10m shingles.

Schr Tinsley, Reynolds, South Haven, 60 cds bark.

Schr Ocean, Hamilton, Muskegon, 120m lumber.

Schr Wm Aldridge, Ide-baker, Two Rivers, 70m lumber, 10m lath, 100 bbls fish, 150 dozen fish.

CLEARED.

Brig Traveler, Sweet, Kingston, ballast, sundries.

Stmr Baron Morgan, Grand Haven, 180 bags mdse.

Prop Phoenix, Kelly, Buffalo, 3,000 bbls flour, 3,000 bush wheat.

Prop Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 44m lumber, 4 tons copper.

Prop Evergreen City, Chamberlain, Ludger, Ontario, 1300 lumber, 150 bbls fish, 100 pickerel.

Prop Milwaukee, Hunt, Buffalo, 600 bars R R iron, 800 bbls salt, 2,000 bush wheat.

Schr Caroline, Shaver, Mich City, 60 tons coal.

Schr Ellen Gillespie, Gillespie, Muskegon, 100m staves, 20m shingles, 40 tons fish.

Schr Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 125 bbls beer.

Schr Franklin, Gale, Muskegon City, 2 passengers.

Schr Ocean Wave, Hamilton, Muskegon, 120m lumber.

Schr Morris & Thompson, White Lake, 30m staves, 20m shingles.

Schr Sarah A Allen, Muskegon, 140m lumber, 16m lath.

Schr Oliver Mitchell, Manistee, 110m lumber.

Schr Queen, Aldridge, Kalamazoo, 40m lumber, 10m shingles.

Schr Tinsley, Reynolds, South Haven, 60 cds bark.

Schr Ocean, Hamilton, Muskegon, 120m lumber.

Schr Wm Aldridge, Ide-baker, Two Rivers, 70m lumber, 10m lath, 100 bbls fish, 150 dozen fish.

LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

The Rooms of the Association, in Lumber Block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock. Lumbermen and Millowners, Lath and Shingle Manufacturers, and non-resident Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, are invited to call.

ROBERT H. FOSS, President.
EPHRAIM WOOD Secretary. my12-6md&wtf-3780

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded Entirely from Gums,

Is one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These GUMS remove all ... Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system all the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia or unnatural coarseness of the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating, gives the food a relish, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, will relieve the most obstinate Costiveness.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

A few bottles will Disease by creating nutrients.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Costiveness, Sick Headache, and a powerful Purifier of the blood.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for Fevers and Agues, Fever and Ague, Fever, Chills, Fever, Ague, and Fever.

All who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in its Favor.

Try it! Try it! Try it! Try it!

In the month with the Invigorator swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. Sanford, Sole Proprietor, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. Send also by

BOLLES, DWIGHT & CO., 124 Lake st., and
FARNESTOCK & DAVIS,
my28-m&w2y 139 Randolph street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on

the 23d day of September, A. D. 1857, Nathan Gray executed to Jonathan Burr, of the city of Chicago, his promissory note of said date for the sum of $1,000, payable to the order of said Jonathan Burr, on the 23d day of September, 1858, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 23d days of March and September in each year, and to secure the payment of said note and interest, the said Nathan Gray executed to said Jonathan Burr a trust deed of said date, conveying to him in trust all his, the said Nathan Gray's, interest in and to the following described property, situated in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: Lot number seven (7) in Block number one (1) in Wright's Addition to Chicago, in the North West quarter of Section number thirty (30), in Township thirty-nine (39) North of Range number fourteen (14) East of the third Principal Meridian, reference being had to the plat of said Addition recorded in Book "H" of Plats, page 24, in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, and whereas the said Nathan Gray has failed to pay the said note and interest thereon as the same became due, and has made default in the payment of the same, and the said Jonathan Burr has requested me, the undersigned, as Trustee aforesaid, to sell the premises aforesaid, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the payment of said note and interest, and all moneys due thereon, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust, and to pay the overplus, if any there be, to the said Nathan Gray, his heirs or assigns. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, as Trustee aforesaid, will, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, sell the premises described in said deed of trust, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in hand, for the purpose of making said assessment.

GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Agent,
S. W. Cor. Clark and So. Water sts.

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COMPANY, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Merchants Exchange, opposite Post Office.

Authorized Capital, $500,000 ? Paid in and secured, $175,565.

Directors.—F. Ayer, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wheeler, A. A. Ferrand, Hiram H. Sears, Lewis Ellsworth, Uranus L. Rossing, General Agent; Jesse A. Reynolds, Secretary; Lafayette H. Reynolds, City Attorney; A. C. Hunter, Surveyor.

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SURANCE COMPANY.

OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

Capital 150,000.—With Large Surplus.

The Insurance Company heretofore known as the Northwestern Insurance Company, of Oswego, New York, will hereafter be represented as the Northwestern Insurance Company.

The undersigned is appointed the sole agent of the Company, and is now authorized to receive and adjust all applications for insurance, and to issue policies, and to adjust and pay all losses arising under our Policies, either Fire or Marine.

JAMES PLATT, President.

S. D. LINDLEY, Secretary.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I will be happy to see its friends and the patrons of the old Northwestern, at the office of the late Agency, No. 1 La Salle street, Chicago, where I will be found during business hours, and shall be glad to receive a call from them. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

JULIUS ROSENTHAL,
Agent for the Northwestern Insurance Co.,
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New York Indemnity INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Assets, December, 1858.....$3,000,000
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., Capital and Surplus.....$600,000
HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus.....$700,000

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE

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Of Peoria.

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Paid up Value.....$250,000

Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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ANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

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